

and § 1.307-1. The earnings and profits of Corporation Y are not increased by reason of the receipt of such stock dividend.

§ 1.312-9 Adjustments to earnings and profits reflecting increase in value accrued before March 1, 1913.

(a) In order to determine, for the purpose of ascertaining the source of dividend distributions, that part of the earnings and profits which is represented by increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after, March 1, 1913, section 312(g) prescribes certain rules.

(b)(1) Section 312(g)(1) sets forth the general rule with respect to computing the increase to be made in that part of the earnings and profits consisting of increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after, March 1, 1913.

(2) The effect of section 312(g)(1) may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example (1). Corporation X acquired non-depreciable property before March 1, 1913, at a cost of \$10,000. Its fair market value as of March 1, 1913, was \$12,000 and it was sold in 1955 for \$15,000. The increase in earnings and profits based on the value as of March 1, 1913, representing earnings and profits accumulated since February 28, 1913, is \$3,000. If the basis is determined without regard to the value as of March 1, 1913, there would be an increase in earnings and profits of \$5,000. The difference of \$2,000 (\$5,000 minus \$3,000) represents the increase to be made in that part of the earnings and profits of Corporation X consisting of the increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after, March 1, 1913.

Example (2). Corporation Y acquired depreciable property in 1908 at a cost of \$100,000. Assuming no additions or betterments, and that the depreciation sustained before March 1, 1913, was \$10,000, the adjusted cost as of that date was \$90,000. Its fair market value as of March 1, 1913, was \$94,000 and on February 28, 1955, it was sold for \$25,000. For the purpose of determining gain from the sale, the basis of the property is the fair market value of \$94,000 as of March 1, 1913, adjusted for depreciation for the period subsequent to February 28, 1913, computed on such fair market value. If the amount of the depreciation deduction allowed after February 28, 1913, and properly allowable for each of such years to the date of the sale in 1955 is the aggregate sum of \$81,467, the adjusted basis for determining gain in 1955 (\$94,000 less \$81,467) is \$12,533 and the gain would be \$12,467 (\$25,000 less \$12,533). The increase in earnings

and profits accumulated since February 28, 1913, by reason of the sale, based on the value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted for depreciation is \$12,467. If the depreciation since February 28, 1913, had been based on the adjusted cost of \$90,000 (\$100,000 less \$10,000) instead of the March 1, 1913, value of \$94,000, the depreciation sustained from that date to the date of sale would have been \$78,000 instead of \$81,467 and the actual gain on the sale based on the cost of \$100,000 adjusted by depreciation on such cost to \$12,000 (\$100,000 reduced by the sum of \$10,000 and \$78,000) would be \$13,000 (\$25,000 less \$12,000). If the adjusted basis of the property was determined without regard to the value as of March 1, 1913, there would be an increase in earnings and profits of \$13,000. The difference of \$533 (\$13,000 minus \$12,467) represents the increase to be made in that part of the earnings and profits of Corporation Y consisting of the increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after, March 1, 1913 (assuming that the proper increase in such surplus had been made each year for the difference between depreciation based on cost and the depreciation based on March 1, 1913, value). Thus, the total increase in that part of earnings and profits consisting of the increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after, March 1, 1913, is \$4,000 (\$94,000 less \$90,000).

(c)(1) Section 312(g)(2) is an exception to the general rule in section 312(g)(1) and also operates as a limitation on the application of section 312(f). It provides that, if the application of section 312(f)(1)(B) to a sale or other disposition after February 28, 1913, results in a loss which is to be applied in decrease of earnings and profits for any period beginning after February 28, 1913, then, notwithstanding section 312(f) and in lieu of the rule provided in section 312(g)(1), the amount of such loss so to be applied shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the adjusted basis of the property used in determining the loss, exceeds the adjusted basis computed without regard to the fair market value of the property on March 1, 1913. If the amount so applied in reduction of the loss exceeds such loss, the excess over such loss shall increase that part of the earnings and profits consisting of increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after March 1, 1913.

(2) The application of section 312(g)(2) may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example (1). Corporation Y acquired non-depreciable property before March 1, 1913, at a cost of \$8,000. Its fair market value as of March 1, 1913, was \$13,000, and it was sold in 1955 for \$10,000. Under section 312(f)(1)(B) the adjusted basis would be \$13,000 and there would be a loss of \$3,000. The application of section 312(f)(1)(B) would result in a loss from the sale in 1955 to be applied in decrease of earnings and profits for that year. Section 312(g)(2), however, applies and the loss of \$3,000 is reduced by the amount by which the adjusted basis of \$13,000 exceeds the cost of \$8,000 (the adjusted basis computed without regard to the value on March 1, 1913), namely \$5,000. The amount of the loss is, accordingly, reduced from \$3,000 to zero and there is no decrease in earnings and profits of Corporation Y for the year 1955 as a result of the sale. The amount applied in reduction of the decrease, namely, \$5,000, exceeds \$3,000. Accordingly, as a result of the sale the excess of \$2,000 increases that part of the earnings and profits of Corporation Y consisting of increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after March 1, 1913.

Example (2). Corporation Z acquired non-depreciable property before March 1, 1913, at a cost of \$10,000. Its fair market value as of March 1, 1913, was \$12,000, and it was sold in 1955 for \$8,000. Under section 312(f)(1)(B) the adjusted basis would be \$12,000 and there would be a loss of \$4,000. The application of section 312(f)(1)(B) would result in a loss from the sale in 1955 to be applied in decrease of earnings and profits for that year. Section 312(g)(2), however, applies and the loss of \$4,000 is reduced by the amount by which the adjusted basis of \$12,000 exceeds the cost of \$10,000 (the adjusted basis computed without regard to the value on March 1, 1913), namely, \$2,000. The amount of the loss is, accordingly, reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,000 and the decrease in earnings and profits of Corporation Z for the year 1955 as a result of the sale is \$2,000 instead of \$4,000. The amount applied in reduction of the decrease, namely, \$2,000, does not exceed \$4,000. Accordingly, as a result of the sale there is no increase in that part of the earnings and profits of Corporation Z consisting of increase in value of property accrued before, but realized on or after, March 1, 1913.

§ 1.312-10 Allocation of earnings in certain corporate separations.

(a) If one corporation transfers part of its assets constituting an active trade or business to another corporation in a transaction to which section 368(a)(1)(4) applies and immediately thereafter the stock and securities of the controlled corporation are distributed in a distribution or exchange to which section 355 (or so much of sec-

tion 356 as relates to section 355) applies, the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation immediately before the transaction shall be allocated between the distributing corporation and the controlled corporation. In the case of a newly created controlled corporation, such allocation generally shall be made in proportion to the fair market value of the business or businesses (and interests in any other properties) retained by the distributing corporation and the business or businesses (and interests in any other properties) of the controlled corporation immediately after the transaction. In a proper case, allocation shall be made between the distributing corporation and the controlled corporation in proportion to the net basis of the assets transferred and of the assets retained or by such other method as may be appropriate under the facts and circumstances of the case. The term *net basis* means the basis of the assets less liabilities assumed or liabilities to which such assets are subject. The part of the earnings and profits of the taxable year of the distributing corporation in which the transaction occurs allocable to the controlled corporation shall be included in the computation of the earnings and profits of the first taxable year of the controlled corporation ending after the date of the transaction.

(b) If a distribution or exchange to which section 355 applies (or so much of section 356 as relates to section 355) is not in pursuance of a plan meeting the requirements of a reorganization as defined in section 368(a)(1)(D), the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation shall be decreased by the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) The amount by which the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation would have been decreased if it had transferred the stock of the controlled corporation to a new corporation in a reorganization to which section 368(a)(1)(D) applied and immediately thereafter distributed the stock of such new corporation or,

(2) The net worth of the controlled corporation. (For this purpose the term *net worth* means the sum of the basis of all of the properties plus cash minus all liabilities.)